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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### The Railway Strike

ALTHOUGH thousands of miles separate Hongkong from England, the Colony's interest in the current rail and docks strikes is something more than academic. Committed as we are to substantial imports of British-made commodities, our traders, building contractors and other businessmen may eventually have to suffer unhappy repercussions from the strikes if they continue over a prolonged period. This prospect is an additional reason for Hongkong devoting lively attention to the efforts now being made to resolve the industrial crisis in Britain. Nevertheless, any misfortune which the Colony might suffer from the stoppages is but a shadow of the anxiety which is plaguing Britain at the moment. In order of importance the effects of the strikes must be: dislocation of industries; mass unemployment; placing the nation's economy in jeopardy. There is also the question of public inconvenience, which, if it is of any duration, might provoke disturbing reactions.

The leader of the railway strikers asserts that they are a "reasonable body of men, restrained, responsible and democratic." It is not so easy, however, to square this up with the fact that by their action, they are "throwing" hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment, at the same time gravely imperilling the economic equilibrium of the nation.

MR Baty, General Secretary of the striking railway union, also maintains that the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are "maintaining an old principle—not an obsolete one—the principle that a man is entitled to a reward commensurate with his skill and with the responsibility attaching to his position." The principle will not be questioned, but it must be recognised that its unqualified application is subject to considerations.

The locomotive engineers and firemen are demanding what they consider to be proper differentials in wages, but they are doing so in a manner which suggests that the question allows for no compromise. "Give us all we demand or we strike and remain on strike" is the attitude of the ASLEF, which hardly justifies the claim of being "restrained and responsible" men.

The public of Britain are reported to be completely out of sympathy with the railwaymen in this particular dispute. That does not mean the public have no sympathy for their claims, but that they resent the methods employed by the ASLEF in trying to get their demands conceded. The dispute appears to be one that could and should be settled by arbitration, but even this is out of the question while the railwaymen remain on strike.

## The Royal Success Story

Tomorrow, the China Mail begins a new top-rate series. Richard Dimbleby, noted BBC commentator and announcer, who has had unique opportunities of seeing the first two years of the Queen's reign unfold, tells how wonderfully the young Sovereign has done her work. Don't miss "The Royal Success Story," which will appear exclusively in the Saturday Mail beginning tomorrow.

There are other highlight features in your week-end family newspaper:  
★ Teenage Friends—True or False? Anthony Hunter meets some of the girls who swoon and shout when they see their favourite singers, crooners and groovers to find out WHY?  
★ Lesley Blanch, author of the best-seller "The Wilder Shores of Love," writes on hypochondria, particularly in America where she is living at the moment.  
There are all your regular favourite features as well including Jane Roberts' film reviews, Beachcomber, another strange story, crossword, three pages of local and overseas sports reviews—all this and more in the China Mail.

# THE VICTORY WAS TITO'S

## Ties Russians Down To New Policy Declaration MILITARY BLOCS CONDEMNED

Belgrade, June 2.

Marshal Tito scored many victories in his talks with Soviet leaders which ended tonight with a joint communique signed by the Yugoslav President and Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Premier.

First and foremost Marshal Tito prevailed upon the heirs of Stalin to recognise that "different forms of Socialist development are solely the concern of individual countries."

What the Soviet Union obtained from this conference is a mystery to Western observers, since there was nothing in the final communique to offset the important triumphs which Marshal Tito has gained.

At first sight, the only tangible results which the Russians will be able to take back to Moscow are the prospect of re-establishing contact between the Soviet and the Yugoslav Communist parties and the show of general conciliation which they will be able to face the Western powers at the next four-power conference.

Whether or not the Russians have obtained advantages which are not visible can only be shown up in course of time.

These are the principal causes for Yugoslav satisfaction in the events of the last week:

1. The Russians came cap in hand to visit Tito, the renegade.  
2. Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Secretary of the Russian Communist Party and delegation leader, committed on landing what is generally described as a diplomatic blunder of the first order by supposing he could persuade the Yugoslavs that their expulsion from the Cominform was the fault of Lavrenti Beria, secret police chief, executed in 1953.

3. Marshal Tito secured a joint Yugoslav-Soviet declaration of military blocs within a month of the Soviet Union's conclusion of the Warsaw pact which sets up an Eastern military alliance. Rejection of power blocs is the keystone of Tito's foreign policy.

4. He has secured written Soviet guarantees that the Soviet Union will not interfere in the affairs of Yugoslavia or any other country "for whatever reason, whether of an economic, political or ideological nature."

THE SOLE CONCERN  
The explanation for this is that "questions of internal organisation of different social systems and of different forms of Socialist development are solely the concern of the individual countries."

Tito has subscribed to the declaration that Communist China should join the United Nations and that her claims in respect of Formosa should be satisfied.

This was his policy in any case.

References in the communique to "disarmament, prohibition of atomic weapons, the establishment of a general system of collective security, including a system of collective security in Europe based on a treaty," are not necessarily contrary to the policy of the Western Powers.

The crucial point in this clause is how the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia consider the role of the Atlantic Pact and the West European Union in relation to this proposed security system.

On Germany the statement is unexceptionable from the

Western point of view. Any suggestion that the Russians would be able to use Tito as their messenger for a proposal on Germany which would put the West in an embarrassing position is not backed up, at least in the communique.

Tito's final triumph was that he won his point: that these talks were to be inter-party, not inter-party talks. In fact they ended with an inter-government agreement signed by both heads of government—China Mail Special.

THE AGREEMENT  
Belgrade, June 2.  
The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia decided tonight to stop up improvement in their relations, embittered by a rupture in 1948, and declared their agreement on a wider-ranging variety of international issues.

The Soviet Premier, Nikolai Bulganin, and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, signed statements pledging concrete steps to "normalise" relations between the two countries and promising non-interference in each other's domestic affairs. Treaties on "normalisation," economic agreements and co-operation in the peaceful use of atomic energy, were recommended in the statement as ways of intensifying co-operation between the two countries.

Agreement on international problems included statements urging admission of Communist China to the United Nations, settlement of the Formosa issue so as to satisfy Peking's "legitimate rights" and solution of the German question "on a democratic basis in conformity with the desires and interests of the German people and in the interest of general security."

The statement was signed after a week of negotiations here and in the luxurious setting of the summer palace on the Adriatic Island of Brioni.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY  
Tito and Bulganin signed the lengthy statement in the Guards Club here tonight amid the flashing of news photographers' bulbs and the whirling of newsreel cameras. It was read out in Serbo-Croatian by the Yugoslav Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koca Popovic, and in Russian by Gromyko.

The statement called for a collective security system in Europe and condemned the policy of "military blocs."

The two governments said they had been guided in their talks by these principles:

1. The "indivisibility of peace" as the only basis for collective security.  
2. Respect for sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality of rights in international relations.  
3. Development of "peaceful co-existence" among nations without regard to "difference in their ideologies or their social systems."  
4. Fidelity to the principles of "mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs for any reason whatsoever—economic, political or ideological."

The wide-ranging statement indicated considerable rapprochement on questions of principle. (Contd. on back page, Col. 2)

## Killed 3 Husbands With Rat Poison

Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 2.  
"Grandma" Nannie Doss, who confessed that she fed coffee and prunes flavoured with rat poison to four of her husbands, was sentenced to life imprisonment here today.

She was also accused of having poisoned her mother, but in spite of testimony by toxicologists, she indignantly denied this charge.

Mrs. Doss, who is 49, said she killed her last husband, Samuel, because he would not let her go to the neighbour's house to watch television and forbade her to use an electric fan.

Mrs. Doss's first husband, Charles Briggs, is still alive in Atlanta City. He is the only one of the four who survived the rat poison diet.

During the investigation preceding the trial, the police dug up the bodies of a dozen relatives of Mrs. Doss, who had died under suspicious circumstances.—France-Press.

## ANGRY WITH GOVERNMENT

London, June 2.  
The Monthly Record organ of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, today declared that it was with "anger, consternation and regret" that the British cotton industry learned last month that the Government had taken no steps to protect it from untaxed imports of Indian and Hongkong cotton goods.

The trade journal said that the publicity given in the world press to the crisis in the British cotton industry had done much harm to Lancashire.

It added that Lancashire could only overcome its difficulties if its industry recovered confidence in itself and was relieved of the menace of foreign competition.—France-Press.

## One In 3,000 A Drug Addict

Washington, June 2.  
The Chief of the Federal Anti-Narcotics Bureau, Mr. Harry Anslinger, declared today that one American in 3,000 is a drug addict—not including the numerous smokers of Marijuana who, he said, cannot be considered as real drug addicts.

Mr. Anslinger said there were about 60,000 genuine addicts. The cases of the United States most affected, he reported, were New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

The drug most in demand, Anslinger said, was heroin, which came from China and the Lebanon.—France-Press.

## This Man



HUGH DALTON

## Has Plan To Rejuvenate Opposition

Our Own Correspondent

London, June 2.

The Daily Express political correspondent writes: Socialist MPs are saying tonight that Mr. Hugh Dalton, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and lone wolf of the Party hierarchy, is going to shake his top colleagues with the advice they are too old and should quit.

Mr. Dalton, 68, is expected to refuse re-election to the Opposition "Shadow Cabinet" and to suggest that other Socialist leaders over 65, with the exception of Mr. Attlee, should follow his example.

Most of the leaders will indignantly refuse. Over the Dalton age limit are deputy leader Morrison, 67, Chief Whip William Whiteley, 72, Emmanuel Shinwell, 70, Philip Noel-Baker, 65, Churchill, 73, and Glenvil Hall, 68.

If they quit, James Griffiths will be the only representative of the Socialists' "old brigade" left in power apart from Attlee—and Griffiths will be 65 in September.

The average age of the "Shadow Cabinet"—which is elected by secret ballot among Socialist MPs—is 60.

Its present younger members are Hugh Gaitskell, 49, Dr. Edith Summerskill, 54, Alfred Roberts, 44, and Harold Wilson, 39.

Agitation is growing inside the Party for "getting the older men out." With very little prospect of another general election until about 1960, many Opposition MPs think this is the time for younger men to take over the key jobs.

Mr. Dalton's idea may be raised in a private meeting of Socialist MPs soon after Parliament re-assembles next week.

## BEVAN BLAMES ATTLEE

London, June 2.  
Aneurin Bevan, the left-wing firebrand, today accused former Prime Minister Clement Attlee and other Labourite leaders of losing last week's election by "Me-tooism" plus "a weak will and a vacillating mind."

Right-winger Hugh Gaitskell, one of Bevan's most bitter political enemies, said at the same time that "party discipline" bore a large responsibility for the Labourite defeat. There was little doubt he blamed Bevan for the dissolution.

The speech by the former Chancellor of the Exchequer backed thinly veiled hints by Attlee and deputy party chief Herbert Morrison that their first task will be to reunite the Party to speak to the voters with one voice.

The "bitter post-mortem" promises to get under way fully after Parliament meets next week.

Bevan, who was saved from expulsion from the party by Attlee before the election, opened an attack on the Socialist leader in an article in a weekly newspaper Tribune.

POLICY DEFICIENCIES  
"No amount of technical efficiency can make up for deficiencies in policy," the former cabinet minister wrote. "A good programme can never be a satisfactory substitute for a weak will and a vacillating mind."

(Contd. on back page, Col. 2)

## VAIN PLEAS BY TUC LEADERS Railway Strikers Remain Adamant

London, June 2.

Britain's top trade union chiefs argued and pleaded in vain for hours today in an all-out bid to end the five-day-old railway strike which has plunged the country into a state of emergency.

They summoned the 10 leaders of the strike to Transport House, headquarters of the Trades Union Congress in an effort to find a peace formula.

But the TUC statement which followed soon after the meeting said: "No progress has been made. The facts of the situation are being reported to the Minister of Labour."

Complete deadlock still prevailed tonight.

The Congress chiefs had earlier had a long session with Mr. Jim Campbell, the General Secretary, and other leaders of the second rail organisation, the National Union of Railwaymen, which does not support the train drivers' strike.

Mr. Campbell said pessimistically at his talks: "I see no immediate hope of any solution."

And Mr. Charles Geddes, the TUC Chairman, declared equally sadly: "It is a long and difficult business. Things cannot happen quickly."

As the trade unionists met, Sir Anthony Eden's Cabinet were also discussing the strike situation.

## PREMIER'S DILEMMA

The problem facing the Prime Minister and his colleagues was how to keep the country running without taking extreme measures.

Already some unions are angry at the government's action in calling a state of emergency to put comparatively mild regulations into force. The Scottish conference of the National Union of Mine Workers today passed a resolution condemning Sir Anthony Eden's administration for its move.

The coal miners asked the TUC and the Labour Party to rally against "this most vicious attack on the democratic rights of trade unions."

On the other hand Sir Anthony Eden and his ministers are coming up against criticism—even from their own supporters—that they are sitting back doing nothing to settle the great rail stoppage.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

More firms today gave warning that because of shortage of supplies workers were being laid off from next week. But despite the rising wave of unemployment which next week may reach a million, the government is reluctant to take any direct action to break the strike by using troops. Ministers fear this drastic action would immediately be the signal for thousands of other workers to down tools, plunging the country into the worst industrial chaos it has known since the General Strike of 1926.

So far Sir Anthony Eden's attitude has been that the dispute is largely a matter of discord between the two rail unions—the Locomotive Engineers and the National Union of Railwaymen—and should first be ironed out by the Trades Union Congress.

## TUC ANNOYED

Tonight the Trade Union Congress showed signs of annoyance that all responsibility has been shouldered on its shoulders so far. In the statement reporting no progress had been made, the TUC general purposes committee declared:

"The committee are disturbed that press reports appear to present the problem as being purely of an inter-union difficulty, whereas they are actually that the British Transport Commission also has its responsibilities in seeking a settlement of the dispute."

The Transport Commission is the body which operates the state-owned railways. Its argument has been that the unions must settle their affairs between them.—Reuter.

## Priest Knifed To Death

CHICAGO POLICE  
SEEK SLAYER

Chicago, June 2.

A Roman Catholic priest from India died of a knife wound over his heart today and the police sought his slayer.

The victim was the Rev. John Chiramel, 40, of Transcove Kunglioni Coochin, India. The authorities said he had come to the US to raise funds for an institution he had founded in India patterned after the famous Boystown, Nebraska.

According to the police, Father Chiramel rang the doorbell of the Little Sisters of the Poor, an order of nuns who work among the poor of the neighbourhood, at 2 a.m. Albert Desmarais, doorkeeper at the Sisters' home, answered the bell.

"I've had an accident," mumbled the priest and handed Desmarais the key to his car. Then he collapsed on the doorstep.

Taken to Mother Cabrini Hospital, he was unable to tell the police what happened before he died.

## LONG WOUND

The doctors said he had been slashed from the left shoulder to the heart and apparently died from loss of blood. He was wearing a knit cap and a coat the neck of which was not slashed. But officers found a bloodstained blue shirt in the rear of his car which had been slashed as if with a knife.

The car itself was undamaged and homicide detectives began an immediate investigation in the theory of murder.

Father Chiramel's watch and \$20 were found on his person and the police discounted robbery as a motive.

The Little Sisters of the Poor are situated in an old West Side neighbourhood inhabited by many races and nationalities.

Police Captain Raymond Gibbons said Father Chiramel had visited this country at intervals during the last four years on fund raising trips and made his headquarters in Philadelphia. He came here last Tuesday, Captain Gibbons said, to visit the Indian delegation to the Rotary International Convention.

## Not Yet Chosen

Bonn, June 2.  
Official West German sources today denied foreign news agency reports that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had chosen the first 13 generals for the new German Army yesterday.

The appointment of generals and other high officers is to be made by a special personnel commission which has not yet been created. It was explained here.—France-Press.

"I smoke all I want,  
and enjoy  
all I  
smoke"



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Smoke to your throat's content  
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# E. ALGERIAN REBELS LOSE

**Huge Whale Stranded**

## Southern County Threat To Close Schools

Atlanta, June 2. The school chief in Clarendon County, South Carolina — home of one of the five segregation cases on which the Supreme Court ruled — said today that local schools would be closed if attempts are made to remove racial barriers.

Mr L. B. McCord, the County's Superintendent of Education, said, furthermore, that he believes all of South Carolina's local school systems would follow that pattern "if they are forced to take Negro students into white schools."

Elsewhere in the South one school system prepared to comply with the High Court's decree of Tuesday putting into effect its de-segregation orders of last May 17. Action was taken to strip of funds and in a third lawsuit over the segregation issue was mapped.

### AMONG FIRST

These developments were among the first to occur since the Court handed down its "implementation" order two days ago.

Montgomery County in Maryland became the first known locality in the nation to announce plans for compliance with the Supreme Court's order that local school districts must take immediate steps to end racial discrimination in the classrooms.

Dr. Fobes H. Norris, County School Superintendent, announced yesterday a tentative programme for integrating a small number of Negro and white elementary and high school students next September.

In a contrasting reaction officials of Virginia's Prince Edward County voted not to approve school operating funds for next autumn.

The County School Board was the defendant in one of the five lawsuits on which the Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation was reached.

The Court action was shaping up in Tennessee.

A suit was filed in 1952 on behalf of five Negroes of Anderson County who sought admission to local schools for whites at Clinton on grounds that the County has no school for Negroes.

The Negroes' petition was denied by a Federal District Judge, Mr Robert L. Taylor, and they appealed to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati. The Appeals Court reversed Mr Taylor's decision last year when the Supreme Court issued its school desegregation decision and the case was sent back to Mr Taylor for a final decision.—United Press.

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The three most exotic stars in ONE GREAT SHOW!



This picture shows a 60 ft. long whale which was stranded at the southern coast of Funen near Svendborg, Denmark. Fishermen and rescue squads tried for nine hours to pull the giant whale into deep water again, but in vain, and it was shot by veterinary surgeons early in the morning. The skeleton of the whale will be placed at the Svendborg museum.—Express Photo.

## MATSUMOTO HAPPY OVER TALKS

By Stanley Priddle

London, June 2.

Mr Shunichi Matsumoto, chief Japanese delegate to the Russo-Japanese peace talks, said after a second meeting here today with Mr Jacob Malik, his Soviet opposite number, "the atmosphere at our preliminary talks was exceedingly good."

In an interview with Reuters Mr Matsumoto said "my relations with Mr Malik are very very cordial."

Did he think this augured well for the future of the detailed negotiations opening next week?

### HE LAUGHED

Mr Matsumoto laughed. Reclining in the deep armchair in his Grosvenor House hotel suite, he replied:

"Not necessarily. Mr Malik and I are friends. But I do not

know what instruction he has from his Government. The talks are taking place in a delightful surroundings. It is quiet and has so far been very sunny in Kensington Palace Gardens (where the talks are taking place).

"This may be a good augury but I cannot forecast the weather for next week any more than I can forecast the political climate."

The talks to restore normal relations between the two countries—were "very important for Japan both for international and domestic reasons," Mr Matsumoto declared.

Speaking slowly in his good English the former Japanese Ambassador to Britain recalled the election promise of his Prime Minister, Mr Ichiro Hatoyama, to do all he could to improve relations with the Communist powers.

"The Government promised the nation it would open



MR MATSUMOTO

negotiations "with the Soviet Union. Now the talks have begun."

Mr Matsumoto did not expect quick results from the talks. Japan was not going to rush them, he said. Because the talks might last several months, his wife and daughter would probably join him later.

"I am hoping to see my son, who is a correspondent of a Japanese newspaper in Paris."

### FAMILY GATHERING

His daughter-in-law would be arriving in Europe shortly to join her husband, and he hoped to have a family gathering, during the arduous negotiations.

Mr Matsumoto, who left London only last January to stand for Parliament, said he would "naturally" pay courtesy calls on Sir Anthony Eden and other British Ministers.

He got to know them "very well" while he was Japan's first postwar Ambassador here.

Mr Matsumoto said he enjoyed being back in the British capital. "London is exceptionally lovely at the present," he said. "Had he any plans for spending the last really free weekend before the talks opened?"

"No, nothing at the moment. I shall probably spend my time here in the suite—unless you have any good suggestions to make," he added with a smile.—Reuters.

## INITIATIVE But Victory Is Still A Long Way Off

Constantine, June 2.

Helicopters and fresh troops have given France the initiative in the guerilla war against the rebel guerillas terrorising Eastern Algeria, French officials said today.

The rebels, roaming the arid countryside in bands as large as 80 men, have caused the French Government to declare a state of emergency in Algeria and the French Prime Minister, M. Edgar Faure, to divert soldiers from the West's defence structure in Germany to restore order here.

On a tour of the rebel areas this week, a United Press correspondent found French determination to wipe out the rebels has already raised the morale of the terrorised populations, and given the authorities the initiative for the first time in many months.

### BESIEGED

The outlaw bands had become bolder than ever this spring. Last month one group captured the town of Guelma and systematically looted the houses while besieging the town policeman in his home. The policeman was not rescued until troops arrived the next morning.

The outlaw bands have been disappearing after raids to avoid being attacked by the troops and then re-appearing elsewhere. But now the French have forced sufficiently scattered over the country to prevent the rebel bands from circulating widely. French officials said that this should permit the capture or annihilation in the near future of entire bands of the rebel Fellagha (bandits).

The commander of one infantry battalion told the writer of the Army's new determination which has put heart in the natives who frequently are terrorised into aiding the outlaws.

The exact number of rebels is hard to determine, but the rebels may not be as numerous as some of the natives believe. The terrorists move about quickly, among the mountains. And a band of 10 outlaws can grow in the imagination of the Algerians to a small army of 500.

Either from sympathy or terror many non-rebelling

### SPECIFIED OBJECT

To be able to recognise each other, the outlaws carry some specified object. In times past it has been a shoe-horn, a pocket mirror or a tiny piece of green cloth.

The success of the French operation so far has been shown by the fact that the rebels rarely go out now in large bands. And officers believe that the rebels are getting fewer and fewer recruits.

But victory is still a long way off, the French admit. Early this week a 28-year-old woman, Meferdi Asia, had her throat slit by outlaws at the Douar Ouldja near Khenchela. A Goumier (native soldier) was killed nearby and a country house burned for the second time.

And in Philippeville, six young Moslems were reported to have left home to join the outlaws in the Aures. Elsewhere there were other killings, and kidnappings, and the most common protest: telephone wires clipped and telegraph poles cut down.

Tunisia, to Algeria's east, gave a hero's welcome yesterday to nationalist leader Habib Bourguiba, returning from exile after the initialing of accords giving Tunisia self-rule.

But while little terrorism was reported from rejoicing Tunisia violence flared again in Morocco. At Oujda, Sheikh Bentaya Randan was killed while on his way to market.

A Moroccan nurse was shot in Casablanca's new native quarter. A bus passenger in Casablanca looked under his seat and found a home-made bomb. He flung it out of the window. But the mechanism was poor and it did not explode.—United Press.

### SAND FOUND IN TRAIN ENGINES

London, June 2. Sand has been found in the oil tanks of several diesel engine locomotives at the Banbury, Oxfordshire, depot, north-west of London, a British Railways spokesman announced today.

He said an inquiry was being held but that there was no reason to suppose that the sand had any connection with the current rail strike.—France-Press.

## ONLY 160 BRITISH OFFICIALS IN SUDAN

Khartoum, June 2.

Of the 1,177 British officials employed in the Sudan in 1953, only 160 are still at their posts, a report published by the Commission responsible for replacing British officials by Sudanese, said here today.

According to the report, 300 Britons were discharged on the spot; another 352 resigned and a further 365 agreed to work out their contracts when the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium in the Sudan came to an end in 1953.

According to the same report, 12 foreign companies with a combined capital of £1,122,000 have been operating in the Sudan since January 1954. They include firms dealing in cotton, flour manufacture, well-sinking, hydraulic work, printing and oil manufacturing.

The firms concerned are mainly of joint Sudanese and foreign management.—France-Press.

### FEWER JAP RAIL ACCIDENTS

Tokyo, June 2.

The National Railway Corporation announced today the number of railway accidents last year was the lowest since the end of the war despite the Toya Maru ferry boat disaster when more than a thousand persons were killed last September.

The announcement said 10,937 accidents occurred last year—nearly 10 per cent less than in the previous year. It said accidents included train collisions, derailings, fires and collisions with automobiles.—China Mail Special.

United Nations, June 2.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, said today that preliminary preparations indicated that the United Nations conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy, to be held in Geneva next August, will be the greatest international scientific conference of all time.

He said the conference could contribute to the relaxation of world tensions.—France-Press.

## 230 Mau Mau Killed

Nairobi, June 2. Security forces killed 230 Mau Mau terrorists, captured 85 including 14 wounded and "detained for questioning" 998 suspects during May, an official operational summary said here today.

During the month, 132 terrorists surrendered. The security forces lost five killed—one accidentally—and 11 wounded.

Terrorists murdered 13 African civilians and wounded another 13 while five others died from accidental injuries.—Reuter.

## US-JAPAN ATOMIC TALKS

Washington, June 2.

Negotiations for an agreement between the United States and Japan on peaceful use of atomic energy opened in Washington today.

The talks resulted from an offer made several months ago by the US authorities and accepted ten days ago by Japan.

The agreement will be similar to those already made by the US with Turkey, Brazil and Colombia. Under its terms, the Tokyo authorities would receive information and quantities of fissionable material for the construction of an atomic reactor for research purposes.

American sources said they hoped the talks would be concluded successfully toward the end of this month, so that the agreement could be ratified during the present session of Congress.

Under American law, agreements made by the US Government on peaceful use of atomic energy enter into effect only 15 days following their signature, Congress raises no objections to them.

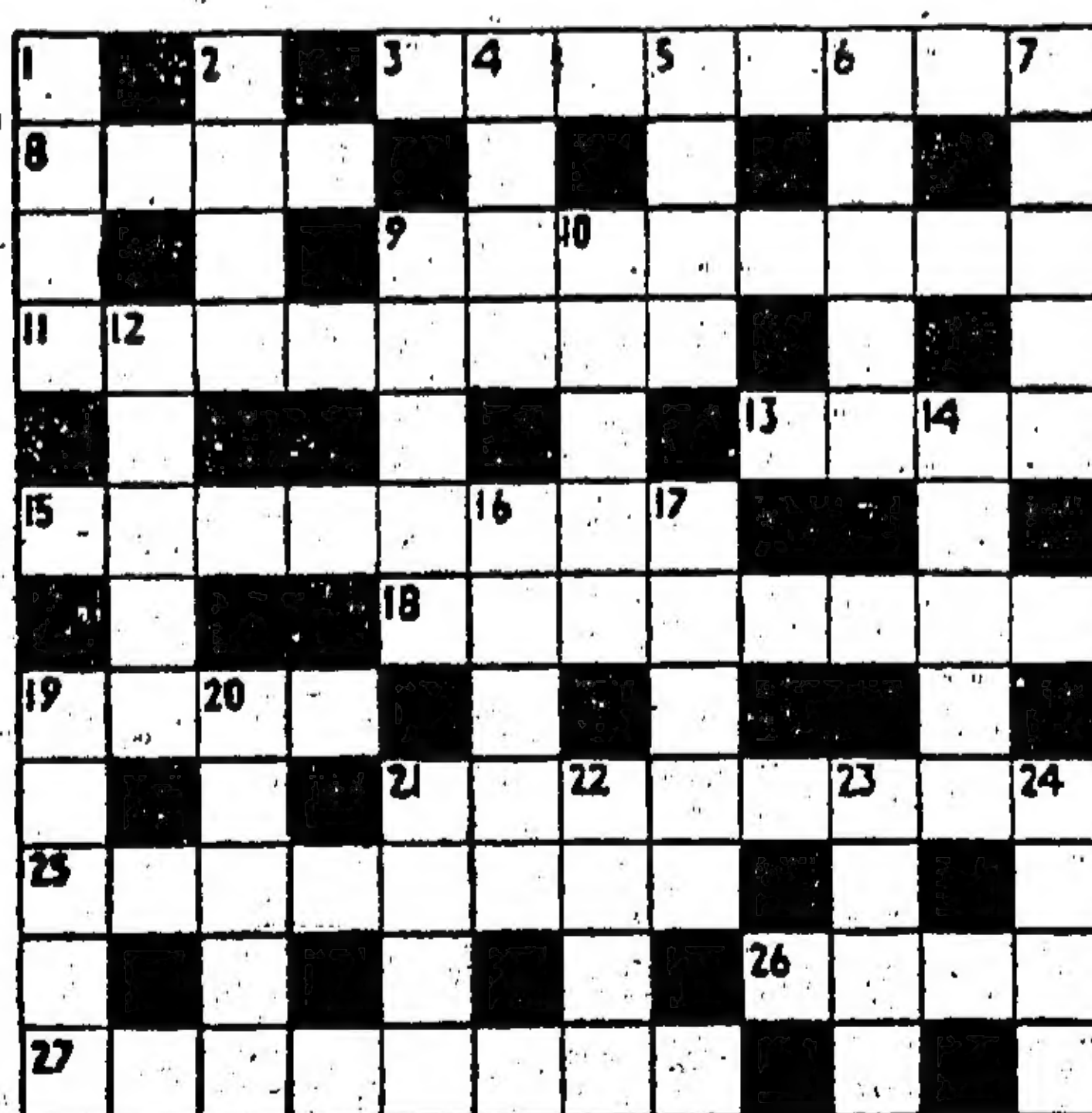
Negotiations are taking place between high officials of the Japanese Embassy in Washington and experts of the State Department and the US Atomic Energy Commission.—France-Press.

### SOME EGG

Dar Es Salaam, June 2.

A five and three-quarter ounce chicken egg, three times larger than the ordinary size has been produced by a white leghorn hen on the farm of two Greek poultry farmers near Dar Es Salaam who have been experimenting with a combination of protein and vitamins feeding.—China Mail Special.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



### ACROSS

- 3 Imputed (8).
- 8 Difficult (4).
- 9 Museum-keepers (8).
- 11 Said again (8).
- 13 Poems (4).
- 15 Eased (8).
- 18 Business chief (8).
- 19 Arrest (4).
- 21 Turned aside (8).
- 25 Gate-crasher (8).
- 26 Strikes (4).
- 27 Abandoned (8).

### DOWN

- 1 Scored (4).
- 2 Support (4).
- 4 Close (4).
- 6 Fence (4).
- 8 Gore (5).
- 7 Writing tables (5).
- 9 Imprisoned (5).
- 10 Allude (5).
- 12 Upright (5).
- 14 Run off to marry (5).
- 16 Striking (5).
- 17 Discourage (5).
- 19 Spotted (5).
- 20 Explicates (5).
- 21 Uninteresting (4).
- 22 Outlet (4).
- 23 Excursion (4).
- 24 Verve (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 1 Amused, 4 Dregs, 7 Preamble, 8 Alot, 9 Carpet, 11 Essayed, 13 Contest, 15 Eluded, 18 Roast, 19 Annihilated, 20 Taste, 21 Emerge, Down: 1 Aspic, 2 Sharp, 3 Debates, 4 Dreads, 5 Employed, 6 Stated, 10 Ranches, 12 Sterile, 13 Carrot, 14 Estate, 16 Usage, 17 Dodge.

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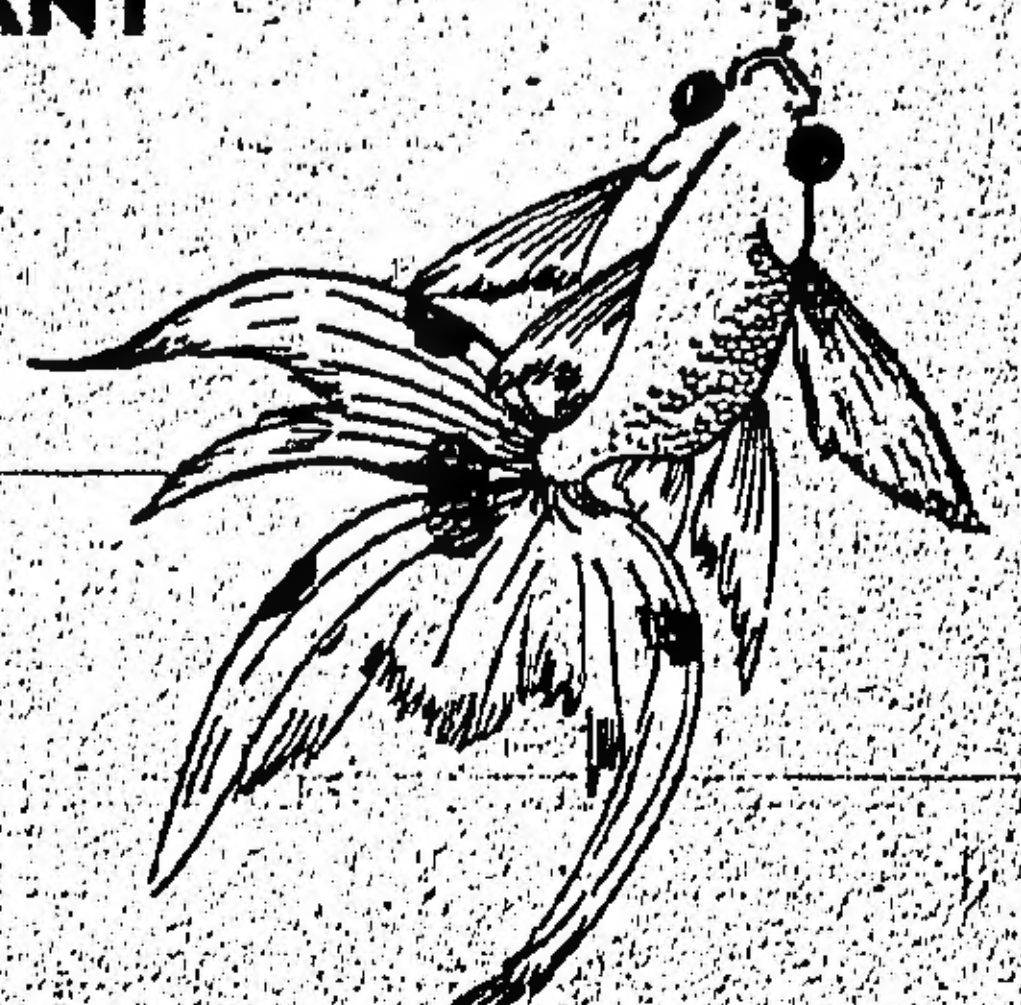
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DID IT  
HAPPEN?

# Death played the flirt

by Bernard  
Miles

Equally at home in Shakespeare, Dickens and the music hall, Bernard Miles has acted, produced, designed and written with equal ability.

The Mercantile Theatre at his St. John's Wood home, has limited extraordinary interest in Elizabethan theatre business.

For all this he received the CBE in 1953. Once a schoolmaster, he is 47, the son of a Bucks farm labourer, and was educated at Oxford. He is married to actress Josephine Wilson. They have a son and two daughters.



moments I felt to be slipping beyond the reach of my senses.

I felt her disembodied hands closing over mine, and a great shudder ran through my marrow as her boneless face yawned upwards in a kiss, and I knew myself to be rushing headlong towards the final horror.

I tried to wrench the handlebars from her grasp, but all in vain. Locked in each other's arms we sped on, the dead and the living, faster and faster, straight at the churchyard wall.

A low-pitched hissing sound filled my ears, and I could feel her icy breath blasting my life as we mounted the pavement. For a split second I saw the graveyard spread out before me, white with hoar frost, and undisturbed except for one stone that was rolled over on its edge beside a pile of loosened earth.

'God help me!'

I remember her voice murmuring, "Come, I warn me in the grave," I remember telling "God help me!" not as we say it in our daily traffic, but screamed out through the bitter morning to the Ancient of Days and His dear Son, with all the force of my throat and lungs. I remember giving a last fearful wrench to steer the handlebars to the left along the pathway. I remember them turning with nightmare slowness. I remember my right hand scraping painlessly along the wall. I remember a sudden glimpse of the signpost caught in my headlamp, and a momentary feeling of unutterable relief as I tore myself free

It happened in November 1937. We were living in a tiny cottage, called the Crabtree, half-way along the bridge path which joins Ivinghoe with its neighbour village Ivinghoe Aston, both nestling under that wondrous stretch of the Chilterns which ends in Beacon Hill.

We had gone to live there because work was hard to find, and when found not very well paid. Those were the days of three-guinea broadcasts and small film parts at five pounds a day.

For our cottage on the bridge path we paid a local farmer 10s. a week, a s against 35s. for a tiny London basement, damp and sunless, in which the baby seemed always to be ailing.

The cottage had a big garden, which kept us in fruit and vegetables, local milk and eggs were plentiful and oil lamps were cheaper than electricity, even though we had to walk a mile-and-a-half each way for the oil, with a 10-gallon drum balanced shakily on the baby's push chair.

#### Cheap enough

The only fly in the economic ointment was travelling. The weekly season ticket from Tring to Euston at 13s. 9d., or a day ticket for 3s. 6d., sounds cheap enough now, but we needed something even cheaper, and that left only the workman's return (any train before 7.30 if I remember right), 70 miles for 1s. 6½d. I would often get up at a quarter past five, bicycle five miles to catch the 6.20, and in Euston about eight o'clock, dive into the Underground and be at Ealing or Shepherd's Bush or Islington film studios in good time for a nine o'clock call.

Now that I am on the shady side of 40, such an expense of energy sounds ridiculous, but in those days it seemed quite normal.

It was on one of those early morning journeys that I nearly rode into Eternity, and even now I can't think how I

summoned up enough strength to tear myself free from the deathly grip which suddenly seized my handlebars and guided them with murderous force towards the open grave. It was pitch dark when I set out, and bitterly cold. The hard rime on the bridge path crackled under my wheels as I rode into the narrow lane that turns sharply by the Rose and Crown and swings into Ivinghoe village just opposite the churchyard.

My headlamp, worked by dynamo from the back wheel, cast a long and steady beam

● FACT or FICTION?  
Again a story in this series by famous writers invites you to solve the puzzle. Did this story happen? Tomorrow will bring the answer

straight ahead, and knowing every inch of the way I rode hard and fast, especially after passing the little public-house, where the lane slopes gently down towards the churchyard wall and curves away leftwards past the vicarage and on to the crossroads.

At this unearthly hour there was never anyone about, and one could ride quite recklessly, which is exactly what I was doing. In top gear and with every ounce of my strength, when a young woman, dressed in a light raincoat but halless and with dark hair hanging loose around her shoulders, stepped out of the very wall, at the right-hand side of the lane, only a few yards in front of my wheels.

I gave a startled shout, jammed on my brakes and tried to swerve past her in the narrow lane. And I might just have missed her had she not at the very last moment, and without warning, half turned and walked across my path, so that I rode straight into her.

The next few seconds were pure terror. Instead of colliding with flesh and bone, and being flung from the saddle, I felt myself embraced by a ghostly presence, bodiless and murderously cold, which strove to occupy my very being to identity itself with the living flesh that I knew to be mine but which for the next few

## Just Another Swedish Blonde

By LEONARD MOSLEY

BACK in the days of the 'twenties and 'thirties, when Hollywood believed in love at the box office—and censors were less moralistic about the portrayal of passion on the screen—a glance from a girl named Greta Garbo could make the world's heart miss a beat.

She had come from Sweden as an ex-shopgirl (born Greta Gustafsson) on a chancy contract with M-G-M.

They had hoped to find a new kind of star, to build up into a rival of the current Hollywood female phenomena—luminous Norma Shearer, sensual Pola Negri, tragic Lillian Gish—and they were disappointed by the shy girl from the North who greeted them on the New York pier.

"Aw, she's just another of them Swedish blondes—all blue eyes and frizz hair," said an M-G-M publicity man. And quiet preparations were made to let her work out her modest contract in obscurity, and then ship her back home.

#### Remember?

A CHANCE meeting, and one single still photograph changed all that—and turned Greta Garbo into the greatest film star of all time; the star seen in person now appeared as who hasn't made a picture since 1941, but is still a famous live-looking woman.

name; the star whose film "Camille" is making more money on Broadway today than when it was first shown 18 years ago.

The story of that meeting and photograph is told by John Bainbridge in "Garbo: The Authentic Life Story," published by Frederick Muller at 16s.

It was while Garbo was still in New York with her good friend and producer, Maurice Stiller—both of them depressed by a heat-wave and the pro-longed lack of enthusiasm at M-G-M—that they were taken to see a photographer named Arnold Genthe.

He showed the shy, Swedish girl his pictures and she praised them lavishly, saying: "I wish you'd make some of me some time."

"Why not now?" replied Genthe. "Never mind your dress and hair. I am more interested in your eyes and what lies behind that extraordinary forehead."

#### Provocative

HE went to work with his camera, and masking out all her classical facial features revealed their mystical attraction—the heavy-lidded eyes, the perfect nose, the parted lips.

Once M-G-M officials had seen the resulting photograph, their chilliness towards Garbo changed all that—and turned Greta Garbo into the greatest film star of all time; the star seen in person now appeared as who hasn't made a picture since 1941, but is still a famous live-looking woman.



GRETA GARBO and Robert Taylor—two profiles that made hearts beat faster in the film "Camille." The film cameras has not focused on her for years—but "Camille" lives on, earning more money on Broadway now than when it appeared 18 years ago.

Her deep, husky, smoky voice was heard in some of the most memorable films of all time—"Anna Christie," "Mata Hari," "Grand Hotel," "As You Desire Me," "Queen Christina," "The Painted Veil," "Anna Karenina," and "Ninotchka."

But it was rarely heard by the world of film screens. For her friend Stiller had invented a formula for her.

A woman of mystery—that was the role in which he made her famous. He knew that she was shy. He knew that when she talked to interviewers, she often said stupid things.

So he told her never to give interviews and never to allow herself to be quoted. It was from this advice that the legend of Garbo's famous "remark": "I want to be alone," arose.

Has she ever been in love? Certainly, nothing came of the romance with John Gilbert. Nothing came of the others either—with Conductor Leopold Stokowski, and with Dietrich Geyelord Hauser.

Hauser was so convinced that Garbo would marry him that he wrote an account of their romance for a news agency to be published after the wedding ceremony. It is still lying in the news agency's files.

Garbo is "shrewd, selfish, wilful, completely self-absorbed." She demands total attention and devotion; otherwise she sulks.

She is also the greatest film actress of them all. I wish I could see at least half a dozen of her films over again.



DRAWING BY  
KOOLMAN

from the horror that held me. Then I remember no more.

When I came to my senses my head was resting on old Abel Honeyman's knee (I can still feel the softness of his corduroy trousers) and he was wrapping his red handkerchief round my torn right hand, which was pouring blood.

#### Iced over

My bicycle lay on the grass verge a few yards away, with its front wheel twisted inconspicuously skywards. At Abel's side knelt Jim Turpin, Mr. Ashby's cowman, pouring hot tea from a blue enamelled bottle into a tin mug.

"He ain't the first one 'o skid on that corner," said Abel, "and he won't be the last."

"That always is 'dangerous when 'is iced over," said Jim, "on account of the way that alopes. Specially if you're going fast. The ground do seem to run away from you."

As I walked back to rest for a bit in old Abel's cottage, we stopped to examine the marks that I had made on the churchyard wall. Jim even found a piece of raw skin on one of the bricks and removed it with immense relish.

I had no eyes for the wall itself, but only for the graveyard beyond, where all was still and white and smooth and undisturbed.

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES

NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep this panel by you until Monday when the answer will be given with another story in this series by

T. E. B. CLARKE

Did yesterday's story—The Slowaway from Rio, by Florence Jones—actually happen? The answer is NO.

## SHE HAS HOLES IN HER HEART

From Newell Rogers

New York, from Britain, Denmark, Germany, and other countries. So far there is tinned port, sherry, muscatel and tokay.

GRANDMA NANNIE DOSS pleaded guilty in a Tulsa, Oklahoma, courtroom to poisoning her fifth husband, Samuel. Earlier she confessed to poisoning the other four.

Then she turned to her daughter, Melvina, and said: "Don't worry, dear."

THE Du Pont Chemical Company, inventor of nylon, is offering to contribute 25 cents for every dollar saved by its employees to buy Government bonds.

AIR-CONDITIONED pavements are to be a feature of a shopping centre at Lauderdale, one of the hottest places in Florida.

THIRTY-THOUSAND New Yorkers were told to sign loyalty oaths—or be evicted from their homes.

They live in 28 blocks of flats built with Government money, and a new clause in the Federal Public Housing Law requires official loyalty oaths from tenants.

Each is given a list of 200 subversive organizations. Penalty for falsely signing the oath is five years' jail and \$10,000 fine.

JOYSTICKS have been developed for submarines at the U.S. Navy's underwater base, New London, Connecticut. Until now it has taken three men to steer submarines up and down, right and left. Now, using the principle of the airplane's joystick, one man can do it all.

MARKETING of tinned wine started recently in Arizona and Ronald Mastrofini, manager of the Madera California firm, says he has already received inquiries

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## Swiss Catholics Will Try To Remove Ban

Berne, June 2.  
Swiss Catholics have begun their first full-scale effort to abolish an article of the Federal Constitution which bans the Jesuits (the Society of Jesus) from all activity in Switzerland.

During the session of the Federal Parliament which opens on June 6, a motion to this effect will be pressed by the Catholic-Conservative group in the Council of States, the Upper House. Author of the motion is Herr Ludwig von Moos, member for the little Catholic Canton of Obwalden.

In addition to demanding the abrogation of the article banning the Jesuits, the motion asks for the repeal of another article of the Constitution which forbids the reopening of convents closed after the short civil war of 1846-47 between the Protestant and Catholic Cantons of Switzerland and the foundation of new convents or religious orders.

**Banned 1847**  
The ban on the Jesuits was proclaimed in 1847 by the Protestant-majority of the Swiss Diet, which was the forerunner of the following year. The Catholic Cantons had broken away from the Diet and formed a rival League (Sonderbund), which was reduced to submission by the armed forces of the Protestant Cantons.

The Constitution of 1848, establishing the first effective central authority in the history of the ancient Confederation, included the ban on the Jesuits, whom most Protestants held largely responsible for the fur-nishing religious strife. The ban was maintained when the Constitution was revised in 1874, and is still in force.

The von Moos motion has a good chance of being approved by the Council of States, where the Catholic party holds 18 of the 44 seats. Its prospects of approval in the National Council, the Lower House, are much more dubious, for there the Catholic party holds only 48 out of the 198 seats.

Many of the Catholic deputies, too, belong to other political groups including the Radical and Socialist parties.

Many Protestants might support the motion on the purely Constitutional grounds that the anti-Jesuit article is an out-dated exception to the otherwise general rule of religious tolerance in Switzerland.

As in almost every democratic Parliament, party manoeuvring may play an important role. The Socialists, for example, who are the strongest single party in the National Council, might swing the balance by supporting the motion in return for some particular concession by the Catholics - Conservatives. No official party positions, except that of the Catholics, have yet been disclosed.

**Very Cautious**  
Most parties are inclined to treat this important issue very cautiously in view of the General Election due next October. It is doubtful whether the National Council would be willing to discuss the Catholic

## Parachutist Sets Record



## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for un-registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 3**  
By Air  
Formosa, 8 p.m.  
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.  
Japan, 8 p.m.  
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.  
By Surface  
Macao, 6 p.m.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 4**  
By Air  
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 9 a.m.  
Philippines, 2 p.m.  
Indo-China, France, 2 p.m.  
Singapore, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.  
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.  
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.  
Formosa, Okinawa, Korea, 6 p.m.

## Midsummer night revellers will greet The Queen

By Elizabeth Kitson

Oslo, June 2.  
"My best friend at the kindergarten has her birthday the day Queen Elizabeth comes to Oslo: Do you think you could persuade the Queen to visit our kindergarten that day?"

That question was put to me by the six-year-old daughter of a friend of mine here. But, although childish, it is typical of the enthusiastic interest being shown here in the forthcoming official visit to Oslo of the Queen and Prince Philip.

Nor is it only the children who are interested. All kinds of people, young and old, from town and country, are already making plans to be in town some time during the three midsummer days of the visit, June 24, 25, and 26, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the popular Royal couple from Britain.

All kinds of public and private institutions, too, are quickly busy with preparations varying from the cleaning and decorating of housefronts to the planting of flowers in public parks.

Midsummer night, the night between June 23 and 24, is an important festival in Norway. It is the shortest night of the year and even in Oslo, which is some way south of the Mid-night Sun area, it does not get really dark at all. There is only a suggestion of twilight for an hour around midnight.

This is the night when, according to ancient custom, parties of merry-makers gather at the fjordside or up in the hills, light big bonfires and dance round them to the music of accordions or gramophones, until dawn.

**BOAT TRIPS**  
In Oslo, boat trips on the fjord are most popular. Yachts, motor boats and rowing boats, gaily decorated with fresh green birch branches, take parties out for the whole evening, maybe stopping at some beach or islet for picnics, fireworks and dancing, and not returning until early morning.

This year, the number of boating parties on the Oslo fjord and round the South coast is expected to be greater than ever. For everyone knows that the royal yacht Britannia will make her landfall somewhere off South Norway during that night and will steam up the fjord during the early hours of the morning.

It is doubtful whether the Queen and Prince Philip will get so very much sleep that night, for a real Norwegian midsummer night welcome will await them, with all kinds of gay music, fireworks, bonfires and swarms of little boats laden with gay parties.

The official programme for the Royal visit has not yet been published. Considerable secrecy is being maintained in court circles here. But it is believed that after the official visit to Oslo, the Queen and the Duke may spend a few days' private holiday at Hango, an island at the mouth of the Oslofjord and a yachting centre equivalent to Cowes. Crown Prince Olav has a country house there and both his yacht and one belonging to the Duke of Edinburgh are expected to take part in the Regatta which starts on June 30.

**QUAY OF HONOUR**  
The official visit will start when the Britannia arrives in Oslo harbour on the morning of Friday, June 24, and anchors only a little way off the steps, opposite Oslo's imposing modern City Hall. These steps, known as "The Quay of Honour", are reserved for special occasions and are only used for ceremonial visits or for foreign naval vessels on goodwill visits.

On their arrival, the Queen and the Duke will see the solid, grass-covered bastions and ancient towers of the medieval fortress, Akershus Castle, which in the Middle Ages served as a formidable defence for the tiny town which nestled behind it. In striking contrast, they will see, at the base of the large open square, the dark red brick City Hall, completed only a few years ago, with its two big square towers decorated with sculptured figures of the town's patron saint, St. Halvard.

The 82-year-old King Haakon and the Royal family will be on the Quay to greet the young Queen and the Duke when they step ashore from their barge. Oslo citizens hope that, weather permitting, there will be a ceremonial drive in open cars round the main streets of the town and up to the Royal Palace where the Royal guests are to stay. Many guests here are already trying to secure window places on the route and the streets are sure to be packed with people.

**STATE BANQUET**  
As far as is known, now, King Haakon will give a State Banquet at the Royal Palace on the first evening, and will take his guests to a special Royal Command Performance at the National Theatre on the Saturday night.

What sightseeing has been planned for the visitors is not yet known. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Oslo on his way to the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952, he went to see the famous Viking Ships, the Kon Tiki raft and Nansen's and Amundsen's arctic exploring ship Fram, with King Haakon as an enthusiastic guide.

The Queen is to visit Akershus Castle to lay a wreath on the memorial to Norway's World War II patriots, and she may also visit the British war graves plot in an Oslo cemetery.

On the last evening, Sunday, June 26, the Queen and the Duke will entertain the Norwegian Royal Family to dinner on board the Britannia.

After the guests have gone ashore, the Royal Yacht will weigh anchor and sail down the fjord during the night. Escorts to the Britannia during the visit in Norway will be the British frigates, HMS Undine, Urania and Virago. China Mail Special.

## Templer Leaves For Cairo

Amman, June 2.  
General Sir Gerald Templer, who is touring the Middle East in preparation for his new appointment as Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, left here today for Cairo after a three-day visit.

With General Sir Charles Keightley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Middle East Land Forces, General Templer had an audience with King Hussein and the Jordan Prime Minister, Said el Mufli, and visited British air bases, Arab Legion camps, Home Guard units and armistice lines at Jerusalem and Ramallah. — Reuter.

**Miami, June 2.**  
Dolores Kippie water-skied 65 miles from the Bahamas to Miami standing on one ski. It took her just over two hours. Her comment: "It was monotonous." — China Mail Special.

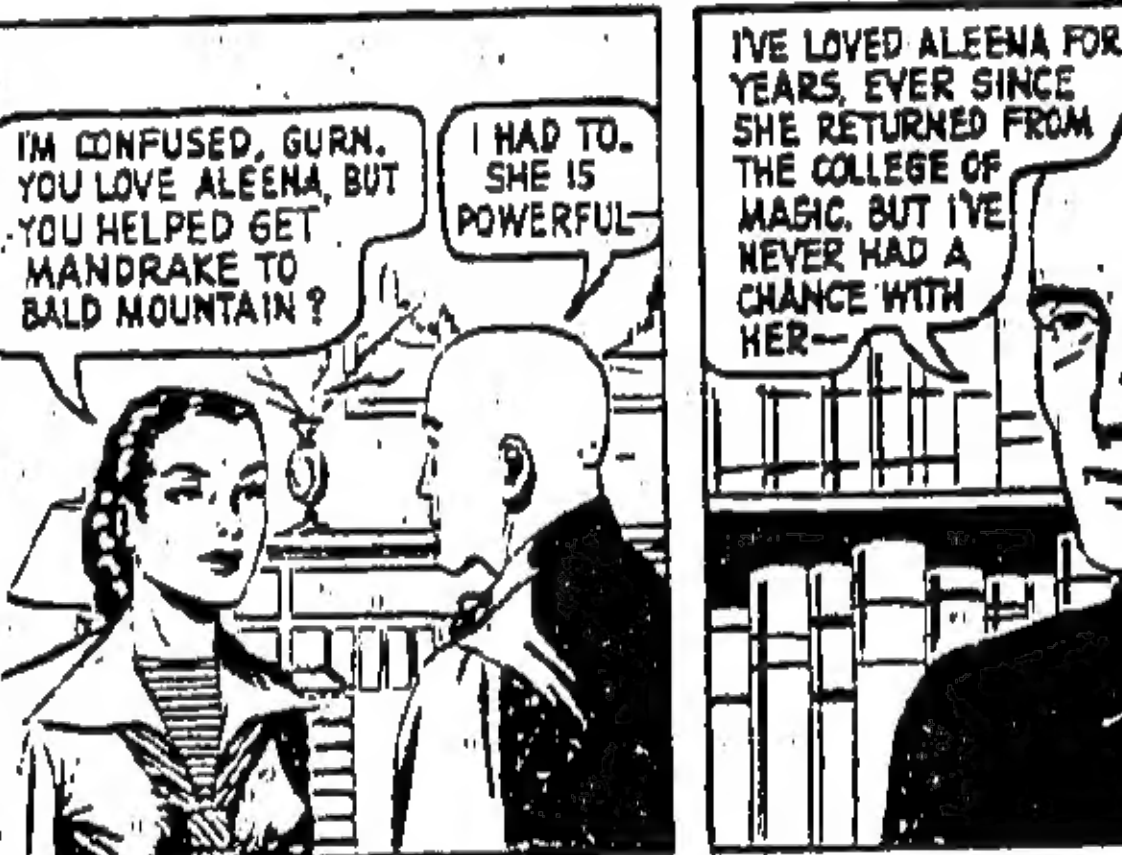
## Ford Makes An Offer

Detroit, June 2.  
The newspaper Detroit News reported here today that the Ford Motor Company had offered the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) United Auto Workers Union a plan for employment security, which in effect, agreed to the controversial principle of a guaranteed annual wage.

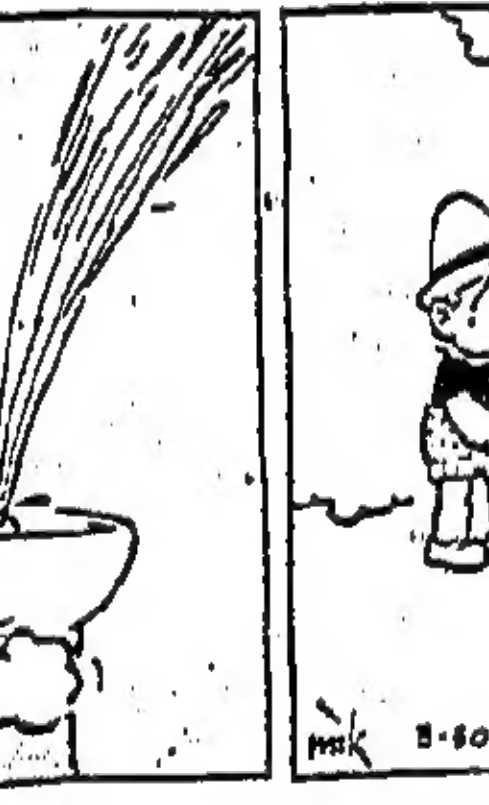
The 140,000 workers of the Ford Company had been due to go on strike—the first company-wide one in the firm's history—on Monday over the issue of a new contract, including a demand for a guaranteed annual wage. — France-Press.

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



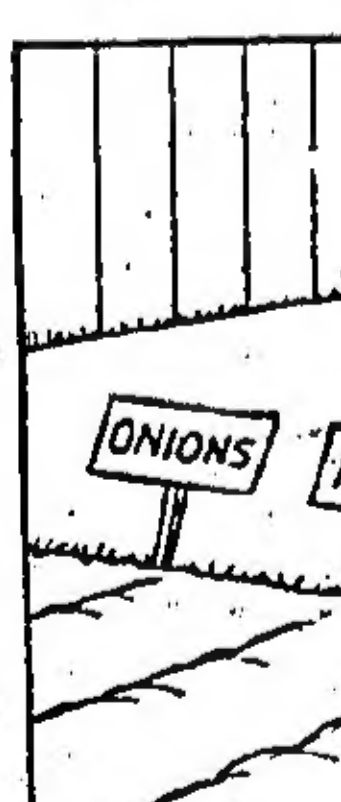
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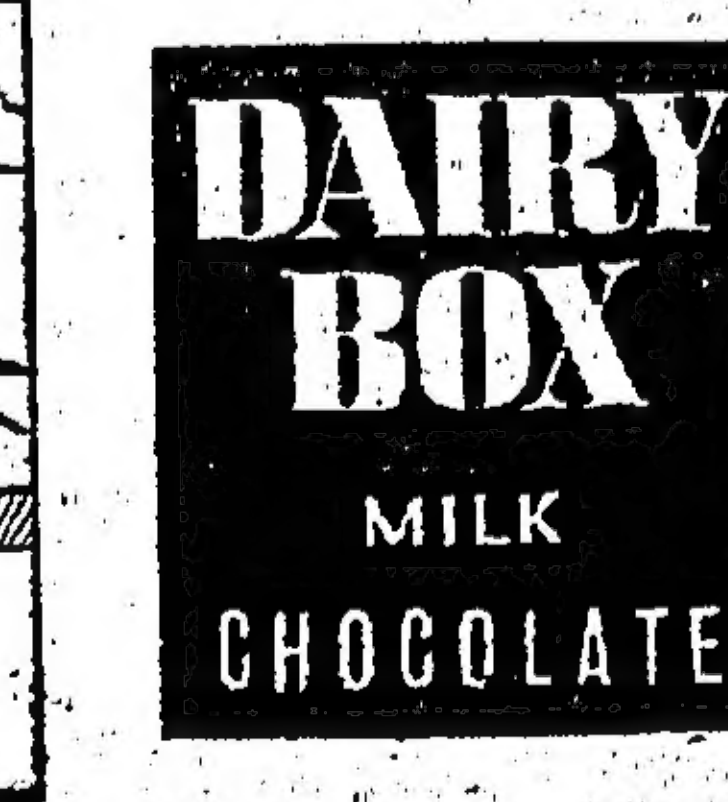
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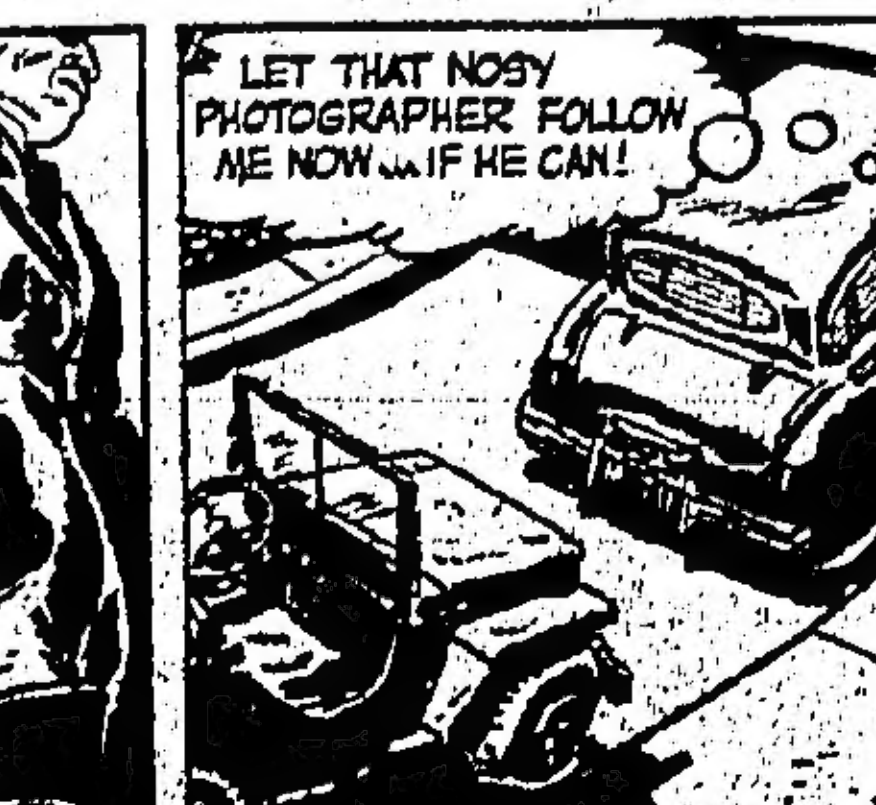
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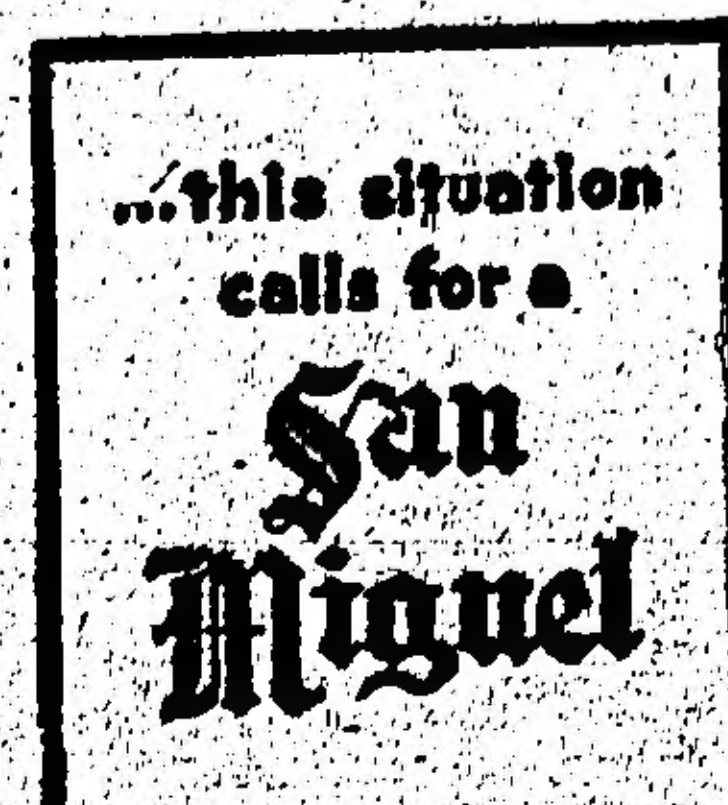
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By Frank Robbins



## METAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 701/7 Edinburgh House, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 29th June, 1955, at 10.00 a.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1955.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 29th June, 1955, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
WHELOCK MARDEN & CO., LTD.  
Secretaries and General Managers,  
Hongkong, June 3, 1955.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE  
"LAOS" ..... sailing June 19th  
"VIETNAM" ..... sailing July 17th  
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE  
"BIR HAKEM" ..... sailing June 29th  
"MEKONG" ..... sailing July 9th



## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

## RUSSIA RESUMES RUBBER PURCHASING

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, June 2. Stocks marked another upside session today despite some late profit-taking.

Special issues were the best performers, with gains ranging from more than two points while most leaders rose only fractions to a point.

Trading was at the best pace since May 12, totaling 2,510,000 shares compared with 2,510,000 yesterday.

Stocks of the Sperry Rand combination were in demand again. Sperry Rand, when issued, the day's most active stock, gained 1 1/4 points to \$22 3/4. Sperry ran up 1/4 to \$21 1/4 and Remington Rand 1/4 to \$20 3/4.

There was some recovery in the recently weak aircrafts, with Lockheed up 1/4. Bendix a point and Boeing 1/2.

## STEELS GAIN

Steels had gains of more than a point each in US Steel and Jones and Laughlin, nearly a point in Armco and 1/2 point in Bethlehem.

Chrysler featured motors with fractional gains.

Liquors were in demand with Seagrams adding almost 2. Schenley and National Distillers about a point.

Industrials as a group averaged 1 1/2 points higher; rails 0.15 higher and utilities 0.19 higher. Movement in rails was very narrow with the only change of any size a gain of 1/4 in Great Northern.

Of a total 1,197 traded, there were 508 higher, 441 lower on the day.

The New York Stock Exchange volume was 350,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrials 425.80

20 rails 180.25

15 utilities 159.43

40 bonds 99.75

Comm. future price index 153.48

## YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Alcoa Inc. Apy.	\$ 23 1/2
Allied Chemicals	11 1/2
Allied Mills Inc.	35
Alka Chemicals	74 1/2
American Airlines	27 1/2
American Cyanamide Co.	32 1/2
American Metal	32 1/2
American Smelting	104 1/2
American Tel. & Tel.	104 1/2
American Tobacco	60 1/2
Armco	104 1/2
Baldwin-Lima-Ham.	17 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	40 1/2
Bendix Aviation Corp.	112 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	132 1/2
Boeing Aircraft	64 1/2
Borden (The) Corp.	29 1/2
Burroughs	29 1/2
Canadian Pacific R.	17 1/2
Coca-Cola	40 1/2
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	40 1/2
Chase Nat. & Man.	36 1/2
Chrysler Motors	36 1/2
Commercial Credit	50 1/2
Commonwealth Elec.	42 1/2
Consolidated Edison	37 1/2
Continental Oil of Del.	44 1/2
Continental Steel	30 1/2
Corn Products	28 1/2
Cummins	18 1/2
Cuban Amer. Sugar	90 1/2
Curtis Wright	104 1/2
Dupont de Nemours	19 1/2
Eastman Kodak	46 1/2
El Paso National Gas	32 1/2
General Electric	32 1/2
General Motors	96 1/2
Gillette Safety Razor	70 1/2
Glidden Co.	44 1/2
Goodrich (B.)	32 1/2
Goodyear Tire	32 1/2
Hawthorne Mining	32 1/2
Int'l Business Machines	32 1/2
Int'l Harvester	32 1/2
International Nickel	104 1/2
Int'l Tel. & Tel.	27 1/2
John-Manville Co.	30 1/2
Kennecott Copper	30 1/2
Lockheed Aircraft	45 1/2
Lowry Incorp.	22 1/2
Long Star Cement	22 1/2
Minnesota Mining	99 1/2
Monks Chemical Co.	150 1/2
Monetary Ward	70 1/2
National Cash Reg.	41 1/2
National Lead	21 1/2
National Steel Corp.	64 1/2
New York Central	41 1/2
Old Elmer's	37 1/2
Pacific Gas & Elec.	47 1/2
Pacifi. Western Oil	42 1/2
Paragon Pictures	42 1/2
Penny J. C. Co.	91 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	42 1/2
Procter & Gamble Co.	42 1/2
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	78 1/2
Radio Corporation	34 1/2
Reo Motors	85 1/2
Republic Steel	85 1/2
Shell Oil Co.	60 1/2
Sinclair Oil	51 1/2
Soco Vacuum	51 1/2
Southern Railway (Com.)	98 1/2
Standard Brands	32 1/2
Standard Oil of Ind.	42 1/2
Standard Oil of N.J.	42 1/2
Stockley-Van Camp	111 1/2
Studebaker-Packard Corp.	111 1/2
Swift & Co.	50 1/2
Texas Co.	81 1/2
Union Carbide	104 1/2
Union Pacific Railway	104 1/2
United Aircraft	72 1/2
U.S. Gypsum	22 1/2
U. S. Life Co.	22 1/2
U.S. Rubber	40 1/2
U.S. Smelting	51 1/2
U.S. Steel	51 1/2
Warner Bros.	20 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	68 1/2
West Va. Pulp & Paper	45 1/2
Woodworth	45 1/2

## PURCHASING After An Interval Of Nearly Three Years

London, June 2. Russia has started large-scale rubber purchases in the British Commonwealth after an interval of nearly three years, official sources reported today.

The Soviet also has resumed sales of gold and silver in Europe and has once again modified orders placed with British industries.

Moscow's economic moves are puzzling economists here nearly as much as her political actions keep Western diplomats guessing at what the Kremlin is really up to.

About three years ago Russia was buying up rubber in Britain and the Commonwealth markets in alarmingly high quantities.

The West's security considerations led to a restriction of these purchases to quantities which were held to be compatible with the normal civilian requirements of the Soviet economy.

Soviet satellites, too, appeared as formidable purchasers of rubber, a large proportion of which was suspected to have found its way ultimately to Russia.

## RESISTED

Britain resisted American pressure at the time to put rubber on the list of embargoed goods for Iron Curtain nations but she agreed to limit supplies to the Soviet to a total of under 80,000 tons per year.

All of a sudden and without any plausible explanation Soviet purchases began in 1953 to fall to a trickle.

Some observers believed that Russia had built up sizable stocks, others argued that production of synthetic rubber had enabled the Soviet to reduce substantially its purchases in the free world. New sources of supply were also believed to have caused the change.

A third reason finally was that the Russians had been running short of sterling and was

saving her reserves for urgent requirements.

Between the autumn of 1953 and last spring, the West witnessed, in fact, a Russian gold selling spree which was believed to be designed to help refill Moscow's depleted currency reserves abroad.

That spree suddenly stopped a year ago and Russian gold was no longer seen on international markets.

## RESUMED

Less than two months ago the Soviet suddenly resumed gold and silver sales in London and in some European markets.

Again, there was no official explanation why within a period of two weeks Russia sold some \$6,000,000 worth of gold and

## World Cotton Markets

New York, June 2. Cotton prices edged irregularly higher in quiet dealings today.

Despite heavier producer loan redemptions, with the consequent increase in the "free" supply, and generally favourable crop news, nearby deliveries showed small gains most of the time.

Closing on a mild rally the list finished 5 to 17 points higher. Open prices were unchanged to up 5 points. New Orleans closed up 10 to 18 points.

The new October contract, where dealings commenced yesterday, lagged on scattered selling based on the belief that ultimate farm legislation may lower price supports and increase acreage allotments on the 1956 crop.

Liverpool brokers were moderate sellers of the new crop months in the forenoon. Spot firms sold Oct. Dec. and March contracts, supposedly hedging against the purchase of farmers' equities in the Government loan. Some commission house buying was based on technical reasons following four days of slowly sagging values.

Trading volumes and open interests in the exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
Oct.	40,100	494,700
Nov.	23,800	350,600
Dec.	8,500	228,400
Jan.	18,100	238,000
Feb.	17,900	141,800
Mar.	16,800	12,900
Total	140,500	2,196,000

## NEW YORK

Futures today closed 5 to 20 points lower with sales of 207 contracts.

Biggest part of the trade was represented in trade switching operations, including 50 lots of July for physical rubber and 10 lots of March-July contracts with dealers mainly involved.

Despite increased hopes for a peaceful settlement of the automobile labour negotiations, the spot market ruled quiet with factories marking time. Shipments of offerings generally were reported above a workable basis.

Spot No. 1 Rss held around 31 1/2 cents, nominal. Futures:

Month	Price
July	31.90
Sept.	31.75
Oct.	31.30-40
Mar.	30.95
May	30.50
July	30.30

## LONDON

The market was easy. No. 1 spot Rss were quoted at 28 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

Month	Price
July	27 1/2
Sept.	27 1/2
Oct.	27 1/2
Mar.	27 1/2
May	27 1/2
July	27 1/2

## AMSTERDAM

The market was steady. Prices closed today in guilders per kilogram, C.I.F. June as follows:

Month	Price
No. 1 rubber	2 1/4
No. 2 rubber	2 1/4
No. 3 rubber	2 1/4
No. 1 crepe	2 1/4

about \$2,000,000 worth of silver in Europe alone.

The current revival of large-scale rubber purchases by the Soviet suggests, according to informed sources, that the gold sales might have been designed to provide the required currency to finance these latest imports, but there is no confirmation of this.

The quantity of rubber purchases are not disclosed. Reports today spoke of "large tonnage" bought for June and July for shipment from Singapore via London and other British ports. They also suggested that further considerable purchases were anticipated.

To this puzzle Russia has once again modified her policy on contracts which she had placed in Britain in previous months.

## CANCELLATIONS

A few weeks ago Russia notified British firms that she wanted to cancel millions of dollars worth of orders placed for consumer goods and consumer goods producing machinery by the Malenkov regime.

The shift of emphasis to heavy industry in Russia apparently caused the Moscow decision to seek cancellation of orders for goods other than machinery and the like.

British industrialists have since made strong representations and some were reported to have sent representatives to Moscow to argue their case.

Latest reports said that many of these have since been able to save their contracts for consumer goods and consumer machinery by agreeing to slightly adjustments.

Observers here are wondering whether these developments reflect a new change of policy or just plain confusion.—United Press.

## TODAY'S SHARE PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$710,711.75. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

## SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

## BANKS

HSK Bank	104 1/2	100	1700
East Asia	218		

## INSURANCES

Union X All	910	25	603
Lombard X D	52	100	601
Underwriters	912		

## SHIPPING

Asia Nav.	70c	3000	@ 80c
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## DOCKS, ETC.

Rock Wharf	73 1/2	75	100 @ 74
Providence	24 1/2		
(Old)	13 1/2		
Wharfedale	125	7 1/2	

## LAND, ETC.

HK Hotel	17 1/2	1500	@ 17 1/2
HK Land	68	60	1000 @ 17 1/2
Really	2073	2 1/2	

## UTILITIES

Tram	21 1/2	22 1/2	2500 @ 22 1/2
Star Ferry	145	148	@ 148
X'mas Ferry	118	119	@ 119
C. Light (O)	20 1/2	20 1/2	7200 @ 20 1/2
C. Light (N)	16 1/2	16 1/2	5200 @ 16 1/2
Electric	40	185	@ 40
Telephone	33 1/2	33 1/2	500 @ 33 1/2

## INDUSTRIALS

Cement	22 1/2	22 1/2	220 @ 22 1/2
Rope	15 1/2		
Stores, Etc.	1500	@ 21 1/2	
Watson	14 1/2	14 1/2	340 @ 14 1/2
L. Crawford	20 1/2		

## COTTONS

Textiles	2 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2
Nanyang	1 1/2	1 1/2	250 @ 1 1/2
Miscellaneous	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2
Yantai	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2
Alled	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2

## Sterling Area Reserves

London, June 2. The sterling area's gold and dollar reserves stood at \$2,686 million on May 31, the same level as at the end of April, the British Treasury announced today.

In April they had risen by \$19 million after falling by \$14 million in March and by \$32 million in February. — China Mail Special.

## London Foreign Exchange

City	Rate
London, June 2	100 = 100
Amsterdam	10.52-10.53
Brussels	139.25-139.35
Copenhagen	134.15-134.25
Lisbon	90.70-90.80
Paris	97.91-97.91
Stockholm	11.25-11.25
Zurich	12.24-12.24
Others were unchanged—United Press.	

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

City	Rate
Canada	1.01-1.02
England	2.25-2.25
India	2.25-2.25
Indonesia	15.71
Japan	100 = 12.70
Philippines	100 = 20.00
Singapore	1.81
Indo-China	100 = 7.87

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

## Prices Continue To Rise On Stock Exchange

By A Special Correspondent

With the General Election over and the Conservative Government back with a majority of 60 seats, the Hongkong Stock Exchange continued its rise this week to even higher levels.

The pace of the advance slackened considerably this week, however, and with one or two exceptions, Utilities are still slightly below their best levels of the year.

On the morning call yesterday, the undertone appeared uncertain and prices fluctuated fractionally either way. In the afternoon, prices tended to go ahead with the building of six new ferries.

Market jobbers obviously see small profits to be made and it would not be surprised to see light-scale profit-taking again next week.

Some brokers seem puzzled by the price movements this week. There was a passionate certainty in Ice House Street last Thursday that if the Tories won the election, up would go prices.

Yes, they did go up, but not as decisively as had been expected. What did surprise me was the alarm and apprehension with which local people spoke of a possible Labour victory last week and the effect a change of government might have on the Colony. Among these same people this week there was certainly relief but also apathy as it, after all, the result had been a foregone conclusion.

The feeling seemed to be it was all over now and there was nothing to worry about for another five years.

It may be that attitude that is reflected in the market movements this week.

BULLISH SENTIMENTS

The international situation continues to favour the market. The release of the four American airmen is generally interpreted as a move by the Chinese to reduce tension and the prospects of a de facto ceasefire seem to be improving even if an agreed ceasefire is no nearer realisation.

Conditions therefore tend to promote bullish sentiments. But I still think that the present high rates, discounting general demand and I think that for the small holder who is looking for a fair return for his outlay, the only shares worth buying at present are Wheelocks, China Providents, Yaumatis and Cements.

This week-while demand for gilt-edged stock, lands and "Blue Chip" Utilities continued, interest swung away to other shares.

Wharves and Docks have made good advances and market feeling is that in the event of a land sale, both companies stand to profit by present rates.

Watsons have risen from \$12.20 to \$14 and although there is a lot of speculation on the reason for the rise, no one seems to have any real idea.

## New York Sugar Market

World No. 4 sugar futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher with sales of 51 contracts. Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed 1 point higher to 1 point lower with sales of 330 contracts.

World futures ruled quiet and irregular as traders awaited news from the sugar council meeting in London and a possible further increase in world export quotas.

Trade covering orders predominated in the domestic contract, Futures:

Contract No. 4 (world)	Price
July	3.36
Sept.	3.32
Oct.	3.30
March	3.27
May	3.28
July	3.29
Sept.	3.26
Spot (cents per lb. FOB Cuba)	3.30

Contract No. 6	Price
July	5.53
Aug.	5.53
Sept.	5.58
Nov.	5.59
March	5.38
May	5.53
Spot (cents per lb. FOB Cuba)	5.53

## New York Foreign Exchange

City	Rate
New York, June 2	100 = 100
Canada	1.01-1.02
England	2.25-2.25
India	2.25-2.25
Indonesia	15.71
Japan	100 = 12.70
Philippines	100 = 20.00
Singapore	1.81
Indo-China	100 = 7.87

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FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1955.

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### A BIT OF A GAMBLE

It is almost certainly safe to suppose that within a mile or so of where the boys were playing, dice were being rattled and cards were being dealt with impunity by gamblers prepared to win or lose that evening as much as any of the boys were likely to lay hands on in a year.

But the true gamblers were playing behind discreetly curtained windows, and no one could join them who had not an invitation card as impressive as that required for a royal occasion, and a bank balance vouched for by someone else.

The gambling boys on the other hand played dice on a street corner, and petrol fumes, not clear smoke, curled blue about them.

#### LOOK OUT—COPS!

GAMBLING is against the law, unless the niceties are observed, and the boys were plainly paying scant attention to these.

So when a policeman, from a little distance off, saw the group, squatting, standing and kneeling, utterly engrossed, over their game, he knew he must act. He slipped to a telephone box.

A few minutes later, a police van arrived with a rush at the quiet street corner.

"Look out, cops," somebody yelled.

The dice-school broke up, scattering in several directions. But the police caught three, and these, next morning, stood in the dock at Clerkenwell court, charged with unlawfully gambling for money in a public place.

#### I'D NO MONEY

TWO of the three boys pleaded guilty, with the sad resigned air of old roués, though they had never before been on the wrong side of the law. The third, whose name was Smiler, said: "I was just standing by. I didn't have no money to play with."

"I shall enter a plea of not guilty," said the magistrate, Mr Seymour Collins. The policeman who had arrested the trio went into the witness-box. Briefly, he told of what he had seen. He nodded towards Smiler. "If that one wasn't playing I can only say he ran off with the rest," the policeman said.

#### ONLY HALFPENNY

"SO you didn't actually see him playing?" Had he

any money on him when he was arrested?"

"Only a halfpenny," the officer said.

"So if he had played, he must have lost," said the magistrate. "Had he anything else on him relative to the charge?"

"Only a calculator, a little book."

"Would that help?"

"I don't know, sir, I've never played dice."

Smiler was invited into the witness-box and accepted the invitation. He was a vanboy, he said, and had just happened to come upon his friends at the street corner, in the course of a stroll.

#### JUST WATCHED

"I JUST watched the game," Smiler said.

"You were short of money?" the magistrate inquired.

"I was that," said Smiler, a tall, dark good-looking boy. "I even had to borrow from me mother for cigarettes."

"Well, you should be careful, you know, watching people doing things they're not allowed to," said the magistrate. "This time, I shall dismiss the charge against you."

Smiler's two friends, who had pleaded guilty, but ordered to pay 20s. costs each.

They pulled away faces and went off to join Smiler in the lobby of the court. For once it was the non-gambling man whose gambic had come off.

### Dalton's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Many Labourites, including Attlee, and Conservatives, too, have blamed the fiery Welshman for the party's defeat. As a result of his attacks on Attlee's leadership he was expelled from the party organisation in Parliament last March, but not from the party itself. When elections were imminent he apologised to the party executive and promised not to oppose the leadership any more. He was reinstated to the Parliamentary organisation on April 28.

Gaitskelli said it was useless to pretend dissensions did not "handicap" the party.

"They are a luxury we can hardly afford if we want to get back into power," he warned. "Disunity is no recommendation to the electorate, and constant public attacks from within on the official policy... however well-intentioned, do undermine confidence."—United Press.

## Leave For Home On Retirement

Two senior government servants, Mr Q. A. A. Macfadyen, Commissioner of Labour, and Mr N. K. Littlejohn, Assistant Director of the Public Works Department, sailed in the RMS Corfu for the United Kingdom at noon today on retirement.

A barrister-at-law, Mr Macfadyen joined Government in 1928, serving in the Import and Export Department. Subsequently he served with the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court and, as Police Magistrate in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Mr Littlejohn, an engineer, has been with Government for 28 years, 24 of which he spent with the Port Works Office.

Mr Macfadyen and Mr Littlejohn were accompanied by their families.

## VICTORY WAS TITO'S

(Continued from Page 1)

ciple between the two governments and obtained concessions by both parties.

After a week of sharp bargaining, Yugoslav concessions were seen as follows:

1. Despite Belgrade's desire to exclude all ideological questions from the talks, Marshal Tito agreed to a statement that co-operation between the two countries conformed with "the interests of the two peoples and the interests of peace and Socialism."

The Yugoslavs thus recognised to a certain extent their solidarity with other countries claiming to be "Socialist."

2. Tito's acceptance of a clause calling for the reduction of armaments, prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of both a general and a European collective security system, was seen as a slight move in the direction of the Soviet position.

Soviet concessions were seen as follows:

1. Khrushchev and Bulganin agreed to condemn "all forms of propaganda and deceitful reports which engender suspicion and tension."

This condemnation followed five years of bitter Soviet attacks on the Tito regime from 1948 to 1953.

2. The Soviet leaders had to extend the principle of non-interference in internal affairs to the "various forms of Socialism, which are exclusively the affair of the individual countries."—France-Press.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.15, Children's Half Hour; 6.30, The Wind in the Willows; 7.00, News; 7.15, The Sound of Music; 7.30, The Sound of Music; 7.45, The Sound of Music; 8.00, The Sound of Music; 8.15, The Sound of Music; 8.30, The Sound of Music; 8.45, The Sound of Music; 9.00, The Sound of Music; 9.15, The Sound of Music; 9.30, The Sound of Music; 9.45, The Sound of Music; 10.00, The Sound of Music; 10.15, The Sound of Music; 10.30, The Sound of Music; 10.45, The Sound of Music; 11.00, The Sound of Music; 11.15, The Sound of Music; 11.30, The Sound of Music; 11.45, The Sound of Music; 12.00, The Sound of Music; 12.15, The Sound of Music; 12.30, The Sound of Music; 12.45, The Sound of Music; 1.00, The Sound of Music; 1.15, The Sound of Music; 1.30, The Sound of Music; 1.45, The Sound of Music; 2.00, The Sound of Music; 2.15, The Sound of Music; 2.30, The Sound of Music; 2.45, The Sound of Music; 3.00, The Sound of Music; 3.15, The Sound of Music; 3.30, The Sound of Music; 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